NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

CUTTING TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—In the last number of the New England Farmer, page 1, your correspondent Mr J. S. Palmer of Peterboro', New York, directs that trees should be cut when the sap is up, if it is desirable that the stumps should sprout, and observes 'that most of our forest trees do not produce sprouts or suckers from the stumps or roots if cut in winter.'

This, Sir, is directly opposed to all my observations and experience on the subject. Having woodland from which I have cut annually, for several years past, from twenty, to fifty cords of wood, it has been my practice to have it cut at the *time*, and in the *manner* that would best insure a strong and vigorous growth of sprouts. To effect this purpose I never allow a tree to be cut till after the autumnal frosts have caused the leaves to fall, and the sap to descend to the roots, nor later in the vernal season than the middle of April. The *manner* of cutting is to leave the stumps nearly on a level with the surface of the ground, from which, the suckers are much more strong and vigorous, and less liable to be injured by high winds, than a growth from stumps cut twelve or fifteen inches high, as is the practice of some.

Pursuing this course I have never been disappointed, and have now on land, from which trees were cut in the midst of winter, a growth of sprouts of the most vigorous and promising appearance.

Respecting large trees, the growth of centuries, cut them at whatsoever season you please, there is scarcely one stump in a thousand that will produce suckers.

In a community where fuel is an expensive article, every proprietor of woodland should manage it in such a way, as not only to be profitable to himself, but, as shall preserve the growth for the generation to come.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Lynnfield, July 23, 1831. J. NEWHALL.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—Any experiments made in the management of Bees if successful, ought to be made public, for the benefit of those who have old honey or full hives.

I purchased in the fall of 1829 a small swarm of Bees; they worked well through the summer following, but did not swarm. In the spring of 1830 I had a tight house made agreably to Doct. Thacher's method, and an empty hive put by the side of the old one and opened a communication through the new hive; the Bees made some honey in the hive and considerable in the house; in July I turned the old hive upside down and put a new one on top and the Bees went to work in the new hive, continuing the comb upwards from the old to the top of the new hive. About 10 days since, I determined to drive the bees from the old hive into a new one; I separated the top from the old hive by cutting with a large knife the comb across the bottom, and took off the top hive and set it on the stand and then replaced the old hive on its bottom and in a few days found I had got two separate colonies of Bees. Monday morning, the 11th, I drove the bees with water from the old hive into a new one without losing a hundred bees, and obtained 30 lbs. of honey and comb. I used a new apparatus invented by a gentleman for his own convenience, who I hope will get a patent for it and make it as public as possible. We put two pieces of comb containing some of the young brood and fastened them in the top of the hive previous to letting the bees in. This day, Saturday 16th, the bees are to work in both hives, busily employed in increasing their stock for the winter. If you think the above will be of any use to the keeper of bees, you are at liberty to publish it.

Newburyport, July 16. ESSEX.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

ON THE DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES IN AMERICA.

SIR—Our fruit trees are subject to some diseases, which do not seem to trouble the European gardener and orchardist. I shall notice a few of them, in the hope that you, or some or your correspondents, may aid us in discovering the cause and cure.

The plum and morello cherry trees are disfigured and destroyed by a species of gangrene. The limbs of these trees, and the trunks, when small, swell, crack, and exhibit irregular tumors, of a spongy appearance, which are first green, but change to a black color. The branch soon dies; the sap seems to become vitiated, and, if the diseased parts are not amputated, the entire tree generally fails in one or two seasons. An insect, in its larva state, is generally found in the recent tumors, which Professor Peck has denominated the Rhynchæ'nus cérasi; the same, he thinks, which occasions the fall of peaches, apricots, and plums (a formidable evil here), by the larva eating into the kernel of those fruits long ere they have attained their growth; or another species of the same genus. The first conclusion is probably not correct; for the fruit, in many localities, is destroyed, where the trees have continued healthy. The only efficient remedy that I am advised of, is to cut off and burn the affected parts. All of our stone and many of our seed fruits are grievously injured by insects, which prey upon them in the early stage of their growth, and cause them to drop. Although we can identify the enemy, we are without the means of repelling his attacks.

We have lost many of our pear trees by what is here termed the blight. The disease is generally first discovered upon the smaller branches, often at a distance from their extremities, by the leaves and bark, at a particular point, becoming black and dead. The foliage and wood above appear fresh and green for some days. At other times, the bark upon the trunk, or at the junction of the main branches, becomes dead in irregular blotches, contracts, and ultimately separates from the wood. In three instances, this season, I have found a circle of bark upon the trunk wholly dead, while all above appeared healthy and vigorous. The seat of the disease seems to be in the cambium, or elaborated sap, which becomes a medium for its extension. The progress of the disease is rapid, in proportion to the vigor of growth in the tree; rich soils and wet seasons being most prejudicial. The evil is confined to no soil or situation, though it is less prevalent in stiff grounds and grass lands. The apple and quince appear to be generally though less seriously affected. Some pretend to trace the evil to an insect, the Scólytus pyri; yet my observations have tended rather to multiply than to dissipate the doubts which I have had as to the cause of the malady.

The gooseberry and the grape, particularly the foreign varieties of the latter, are very liable to be destroyed by mildew, when partially grown; and three fifths of these crops are thus usually lost.

A subscription is circulating among us to raise 2000 dollars, to be awarded as a premium for the discovery of a preventive of the depredations of insects upon our stone fruit. Any thing you can offer, therefore, upon the subject of the preceding remarks, will be particularly interesting to your American readers, of whom there are many, and the number is likely to increase as we advance in horticultural improvement. Your publications are much sought after, and highly valued. The Society of this place, of which I am president, subscribes to your Magazine. We have in this state six horticultural societies. The subjects of education and rural improvement are the popular topics of the day. We have a respectable Lyceum in this city, which has published a volume of *Transactions*, consisting of original papers in relation to the natural sciences. The volume will be sent to you if you desire it. I was disappointed in not finding a descriptive catalogue of fruits in your *Encyclopædia of plants*. I think you promised one. Cannot you send me such a catalogue?

In a former letter I took the liberty of requesting your good offices in establishing a correspondence with some respectable nurseryman of your country; and I believe I have occasionally sent you some cuttings of fruit, and pamphlets that I thought would be interesting. I have made like communications to the Horticultural Society. I have not yet had the satisfaction of learning, from you or from Mr Sabine, whether my cuttings or my requests have ever reached their designed destination. We have probably the best location for a nursery in the Union, and the demands upon it exceed our means of supply. We are anxious to give it a character equal to its advantages of location, and to enrich it with all the finer fruits of Europe. It is the importance of obtaining a correspondent on whom we can rely, that induces me to renew my importunities for your aid in this matter. Mr Saul of Lancaster has encouraged us to hope that we shall receive some grafts from you, through him in the spring. Such a favor would be particularly acceptable. We have commissioned Mr Gordon, a correspondent of your Magazine, who proposes to visit New York, to bring us several articles, particularly for the green-house; and, as he will probably see you, you may commit to his charge any communication you have to make. Command me freely whenever I can render you service. I am, Sir, &c.

Albany, Dec. 20, 1830. JESSE BUEL.

From the New York Farmer.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Sir—In reply to your correspondent, N. W. T. of Newark, New Jersey, in your last month's Farmer, I beg leave to state a few particulars on the subject of his inquiries, relative to '*the Weevil and Smut in Wheat.*'

Your correspondent states 'that two persons bought seed wheat of me, in which there had been some smut. In the crop of one, there was a great deal of smut, that of the other was free from it. Was this difference owing to the soil? An answer to these inquiries would be acceptable.

To the latter inquiry, '*was this difference owing to the soil?*' I beg leave to inform him, and your readers, that I have never known it the case in a single instance, and from many years of practical experience I am enabled to assert, that when seed wheat is perfectly free from disease, and prepared in a proper manner, previously to its being sown or drilled, that the soil, of whatever nature, or however great the distance, will not produce smutty wheat. The following narrative may serve to illustrate the fact.

A neighbor of mine, having purchased some very excellent seed wheat, the same was delivered in the farmer's bags of whom he had bought the wheat, with a promise that he, the purchaser, would return the bags immediately after the grain was sown or deposited by the drill. My neighbor complied with this request, and having drilled about half the quantity from those bags in which he had received the wheat, he took opportunity on the following day, which had been *very wet* and *unfavorable*, for *drilling the remainder*, to empty those bags, in order that they might be returned, agreeably to the proposed bargain. Thus, was this *excellent, clean*, and till then, unadulterated seed wheat, put into his (the purchaser's) own bags, which before had contained some very *foul* and *diseased smutty wheat*, as he, together with his farm servants acknowledged the fact. On the third day the remainder of the wheat was drilled on the same soil, and in the same field, but not from the *clean bags* of the *seller of the seed wheat.*

Now, sir, mark the result at harvest: the clean seed wheat which had been emptied into the farmers own filthy, smutty bags, produced about *one twentieth part of smutty ears*; whereas from the former day's drilling, not a *single ear* of smutty wheat could be found!

Hence the infectious disease, not only in the *Animal*, but also in the *Vegetable* world.

Should you consider the foregoing deserving a corner in your interesting and truly useful publication, I may be induced to continue my correspondence on the subject of destroying the insect called the Weevil. Yours, respectfully,

An Old Farmer.

State of N. Y. May, 1831.

From the Ohio Sun.

WEEVIL IN WHEAT.

Mr Editor—Perhaps yourself and some of your readers may consider me as stepping out of my proper department, in offering any observations on the subject of farming, having never been myself a practical farmer.

The amount lost yearly by the weevil is so great that it almost exceeds the power of thought or calculation, and that the use of weevil eaten wheat may occasion disease, cannot be denied.—Our food by various processes and modifications, principally by the process of *assimilation*, forms a part of our texture and organization and that healthy fluids and solids should spring from or be formed of bad materials, is contrary to all the established laws of nature.

During six or seven years past, I have examined many publications in relation to this interesting subject.—Numerous plans have been proposed to save wheat from the destructive enemy, and the method which to me appears *best*, may be found in Mackenzie's Universal receipt book, page 529; the whole secret consists in cutting wheat about eight days before it is ripe. It is stated that wheat reaped in this way is fuller and finer and never devoured by weevil, which was proved by cutting one half of a field in the green state and leaving the other half till the usual time. The early reaped portion gave a greater number to the acre and more bread by weight from the same quantity of flour. The weevil attacked that portion which was reaped late, but not the early reaped wheat.

It is stated that it is always necessary to discriminate between the ripeness of the straw and the ripeness of the grain—that straw in some seasons dies from the ground upwards, which may mislead, if the ripeness of the grain is judged from the appearance of the straw, but the true and proper time for *reaping* is, when grain pressed between the fingers has a *doughy* appearance, like bread hot from the oven pressed in the same way.

Wheat ought never to be stacked until the straw and portion of weeds and grass that may be mixed with it is entirely dry, otherwise it will heat in the stack. Under existing circumstances the field may be considered the best stack-yard until the farmer is ready to thresh out the whole crop—in this way the crop is sometimes saved from destruction.

Millers and manufacturers of flour generally agree, that early reaped wheat makes the best flour, and that nothing is gained by the late reaping, except more bran, and that of a darker color, which, after grinding and bolting, gives a dark color to the flour.

If one or both of the publishers of Newspapers in Batavia consider this communication worthy of publication, it is at their service.

Bethel, June 10, 1831. Benjamin Morris.

REAPING GRAIN.

The French claim the merit of a new discovery of great importance to agriculture in the advantages, which, according to them, result from the practice of reaping grain before it is perfectly ripe. This theory, which has just been promulgated by M. Cadette de Vaux, originated with M. de Salles, of the Agricultural Society of Beziera. The following are the particulars: Grain reaped eight days before the usual time, is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at that time—this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and that it is never attacked by the weevil.

The truth of these statements has been proved by the most conclusive comparative experiments upon a piece of grain, one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a hectolitre of grain more for half a hectar of land. Afterwards, an equal quantity of flour from the wheat of each portion was made into bread; that of the grain reaped green gave seven pounds of bread more than the other six decalitres. Lastly, the weevil attacked the grain which was cut ripe, the other was exempt from it. The proper time for reaping is, that when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner.

BEES.

It has been found by observation, that Bees will not colonize while they have space to increase and work at home. We were recently called to examine a Bee house, or Apiary constructed on this principle by Mr Munch of Putnam. It is closely covered and lined by unplaned, though jointed boards, to defend its inhabitants from the extremes of heat and cold, and divided by partitions into five chambers supported by posts about 2½ feet from the ground and about 4 feet square, and as many in height. These have doors on the backside of sufficient size, to introduce a common hive, which is placed in front of the chamber, and raised by a small block at each corner, about half an inch from the floor; and the cap is, at the same time removed. The Bees soon adjust themselves to their new habitation which seems very agreeable to them, and begin to raise their work from the top of the hive in beautiful and sparkling conical pillars, which they attach to small bars passing at right angles across the chamber at distances of about 6 inches in a perpendicular direction, and 8 to 10 inches in a horizontal one.

As their number increases, new orifices should be made at different heights for entrance and egress, and furnished beneath with an alighting board and a weather board above for turning the water. The access of insects is prevented by something like a moulding, around and near the foot of each post, so made as to hold tar, or a mixture of tar with oil.

The great advantage of a house so made, is supposed to be in the greater quantity of hiving in proportion to the number of bees; since none of their time is lost, for want of room to deposit their store.

We hope this plan of Mr Munch, for which he intends to take a patent, and his mode of managing the bee will prove useful to the public, and be gratifying to the Muskingum Agricultural Society, of which he is a member.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

HOW TO PRESERVE VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

It often happens, that gentlemen who have a taste for choice fruits, are disappointed, after having sent their orders to a distance for trees, paid their bills, and planted out their young trees with all the care possible, when after watching them from day to day, and from week to week, they find that some favorite tree will not even show a a leaf, and they have the mortification to watch it, until it becomes a dry sapless fagot, fit only for the fire. Now all this is extremely trying to the feelings of the lover of good fruit, not taking into consideration the expense attending it. The kinds ordered from a distance, are of course such as cannot be obtained in the neighborhood, and the loss of a variety consequently puts the horti-

culturist back one year, if it does not wholly discourage him from repeating his order. Now such losses and disappointments, are easily prevented. When your tree arrives, let some of the best shoots be taken off and set in theground for scions, and at a proper season, let them be grafted into some thrifty stocks, and you render your effort to obtain the variety a certainty, for we hold there is not a greater chance of failure in setting scions of apples, pears and plums, on good stocks, than there is in transplanting trees within the same garden when they are taken up, but as peaches and nectarines are more difficult to graft, we will describe a method, which we have practised this season, which seems well calculated to insure the object of the introduction of varieties from a distance. My friend L. having procured some choice varieties of Peaches from Long Island this spring, was lamenting the loss of some valuable kinds, which did not give any indications of life. He suggested that we should make an experiment by taking some of the buds from the dying limbs, and putting them into growing trees, by the process of scallop budding.* I took one or two buds and fitted them in, and covered them with a piece of muslin, which had been dipped in grafting-wax, and have now the satisfaction of seeing a fine shoot growing from one of them six inches in length.—I have within the past week, put in buds from one or two other trees, which are likely to fail, not having leaved, which now have the appearance of doing well.

We therefore recommend it to our readers, as well worth the experiment, that when any choice variety is procured from a distance, to graft or bud from it, as it increases the chances of preserving it, according to the number of buds or scions set.

Hitherto, the sending abroad for fruit, has been attended with circumstances, calculated to discourage the farmers and gardeners of Old Genesee: that is—a very great proportion of trees so obtained have failed, although packed with the greatest care. The very idea of losing has prevented many from sending, who would gladly have done it, were they certain of being able to secure, by that expense, the variety they wished. It has formerly been a practice with nurserymen not to sell scions from their choice varieties; but we believe that custom is now considered too translantic to be adhered to by our best horticulturists, and scions of any kind may be obtained from them at fair prices, so that there is nothing now to prevent a rapid distribution of fine fruits; and any one that will, now may procure it. The connexion of our Horticultural Societies with those of Europe, has brought every kind of valuable fruit known either in Europe or America, within the reach of our farmers; and the direction for cultivating it is daily almost forced upon them.

Bene Plant.—We have been informed that the Bene Plant, which is to be found in some of our private gardens, is an infallible cure for the summer complaint—the lives of many thousand children have been saved by this valuable remedy. A single leaf of this plant put into a half pint tumbler of pure water and stirred round, the water immediately becomes ropy, but not discolored; it is perfectly innocent—the taste not disagreeable—it has been administered with perfect safety to children, and in some instances to infants only a few days old. —*Mer. Adv.*

From the Gardener's Magazine.

ON THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF ANTS

On early forced Peach Trees, with the Means adopted by which they were extirpated, and the Crop of Peaches saved.

Sir—In more than forty years' practice of my father, this is the first instance in which he has known ants to injure the bloom of peach trees. I beg to offer you a statement of the case, in hopes that it may be useful, and become a satisfactory answer to the various queries made on the subject of ants from the first to the sixth volume of your Magazine.

The earliest peach-house was shut up, and small fires applied on alternate evenings, after the 25th November; the tree roots in the outside border had been excited for some days previous. The fires were increased, and humid air applied, after the 6th of December. On the 10th, some few ants were observed traversing the trellis in quest of their natural food produced by the aphis. But as great attention had been paid to washing every shoot with a hard brush and cold water when the trees were pruned and tied, no aphis eggs nor aphis capsules remained on them. This probably caused the ants to injure the peach blossoms, which was not discovered until the opening of the petals of two or three of the very earliest blooms, when the filaments, anthers, and pistillum were observed to fall out of the corola. On closer examination, we found that many of the earliest blossoms had the unexpanded petals perforated, the filaments eaten out, and the ants lodged in the nectaries feeding upon the honey. This was on the evening of the 13th of December, and we immediately commenced killing them by hand, dislodging them from the blossoms with slender wires; this was continued by candlelight until most of the ants then on the trees were destroyed. We were going to apply the ant-trap of Mr Boyce (Vol. v. p. 730.); but it was suggested that recently cooked bones of roast or boiled meat or fish were used for ant-traps on the Continent; and we adopted them with good success. They prevented any more ants from ascending the trees, until the colony discovered itself under the fire-flue at its entrance into the peach-house. They were immediately supplied with the preparation as below, and two days after not one ant remained, nor have any appeared since; but it is necessary to watch the spot for some weeks after a similar destruction, lest any eggs should produce a new colony: —

Take thin slices of wheaten bread (say ½ oz. weight), dry it slowly, but well, that it may easily pulverise in a mortar; take ¾ oz. of fine loaf sugar, pulverise it also; add to the two former ingredients ½ oz. oxide of arsenic, commonly called levigated mercury; triturate the whole well in the mortar, then put it into a clean dry glass bottle; of course the bottle should be labelled with the word 'Poison.' Very small portions of this poison may be applied on fragments of glass or the flat side of an oyster shell. The smell of recent oyster shells is also an excellent decoy for ants. Small bell glasses, such as are used to strike cuttings under or small garden flower-pots, may be put over the deposit of poison, to prevent moisture from rendering it pasty, as well as to hinder any domestic animals from taking it. If small portions are laid down at intervals of four or six hours it will not become glutinous, in which case the ants cannot separate it. If bell glasses are used to cover the poison, any curious spectator may see the avidity with which the ants carry off the poison to feed their young. This preparation is equally efficacious for crickets.

Gentlemen and gardeners should be aware that this mercurial poison is equally fatal to vegetable as animal life. Should it be laid on the surface of the soil, round the stem of an orange tree or other plant, it will corrode the bark and alburnum, to the certain destruction of the plant, This I know from experience.

Yours, &c,

Welbeck, Feb. 1831. J. Thompson, Jun.

* In Samoulle's *Compendium of British Insects*, at p. 62., it is stated that the Aphides have the natural power to procreate, and that viviparously, to the ninth generation, with sexual intercourse.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Troublesome Bedfellows.—We were shown yesterday a bevy of (Hessian) flies, taken alive from a straw-bed. Many people suppose that they have been bitten by this kind of fly, which has caused the very troublesome humors so prevalent at this time. Several other persons have opened their beds and found myriads of this fly. The straw is of our last year's growth. In the town of Lexington we learn that every straw bed in the place was recently burnt, being found to contain the above fly. But we do believe, however, that the humor which so disfigures the faces of men has some other origin, yet unknown to physicians, and for which scarcely a single cure has been found. Though this scourge is so extensive we have seen no mention of it in the papers.

The above is from the Gloucester Telegraph, and refers to the eruption which has been so prevalent of late in this city and vicinity, and, in fact, through the whole country north of the Potomac. We can assure the Editor of that paper that the picture he has drawn is far too gloomy. We apprehend that his idea has arisen in consequence of the fact that eruptions are generally submitted to popular remedies and the prescriptions of elderly women, instead of the skill of the faculty. Where people have placed themselves under the care of their regular physicians, we have known—a few to be sure—but very few cases in which the disease has not been speedily and throughly cured.

Cider in the Morning.—We understand that several persons in this city were, a short time since, severely affected with colic, in consequence of drinking cider in the morning which had rested through the night in the leaden pipe and pump of Mr Philpot. In passing through Danvers a year or two ago, we stopped at a public house, and, with our *companion de voyage*, regaled ourself with a tumbler of soda water from a similar fountain. The landlord had probably not made a fortune that day by the sale of his wholesome beverage, and the severe vomiting it produced in both of us was doubtless owing to the water having remained too long in contact with the leaden pipe.—*Ib.*

The last number of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge treats of Insect Transformations, and contains many curious and entertaining facts.

If all our agriculturists (who are in fact the very sinews of the country) would make use of their facilities for studying into the instincts and habits of the swarming tribes around them, how much fierce excitement in politics and religion would be done away, and how much more abiding and satisfactory would be the benefit derived.

From the Keesville Herald.

To the Editors—In conformity to your request, the following is the result of my experiment on 51 acres plain land, situate on the high road, half a mile west of Port Kent. E. WATSON.

Port Kent, June 17, 1831.

This experimental lot lies within the race course, on the north side, in the midst of pine woods. The land is of a good quality for that species of soil, and so pronounced by Capt. Lindsey, of Saratoga county, who constructed the road from Port Kent to Keesville, in 1824. He stated to me it was much superior to the same species of land in that county; and that he, with others, had for several years cultivated it with great success and profit. From his information, I was indu ced to commence the experiment in 1826. In May of that year, I paid for clearing the 15 acres for the plough, $29
September following, for ploughing, at $3
per acre, with two yoke of oxen, 45

$74

In 1827, it lay in that hopeless state, and yet I pronounced it an 'experimental lot' which excited the general sneer of ridicule.

In 1828, it was again ploughed, cross ploughed and harrowed, and the greatest proportion of bushes and roots taken off, at an expense of $35
On 3 acres, I put on 3 bbls. damaged salt, at
$1 50, 4,05
Also, 30 bush. damaged lime, 2,00

In September, sowed the 15 acres, plastered, with rye, after soaking it 12 hours in beef pickle, containing saltpetre.

1829. In March, sowed 3 acres with red clover, on the last end, and plastered the whole at the rate of one bushel to the acre in May; received a good crop of rye; ploughed, cross ploughed and harrowed for a fresh crop and cleared off most of the roots.

1831. In March, seeded down the 12 acres with red clover, at the rate of 6 bushels of seed to the acre; early in July, ploughed in the 3 acres of clover on the east end of the lot; and in September, sowed 2 acres of it with rye and one acre of it with wheat, prepared as before; seeded it down to clover in March, and plastered the whole 15 acres in May.

1831, June 15th. The rye 5 1-2 feet high, and wheat in vigorous growth, although considerably injured by the past winter; the clover of uncommon growth for the season. Sent samples of both to Keesville and Plattsburgh for the inspection of the public, who appeared to be much astonished at my sucessful experiment. But they say I have incurred an expense which common farmers cannot sustain to arrive at a result so unexpected, so favorable and new in this country; although it is well known that farmers in Duchess, Columbia and Saratoga counties have greatly enriched themselves for thirty years past by the culture of these pine plains; more productive by a judicious management of clover and plaster than the Genesee Flats, taking into view the comparative facility of cultivation.

In answer to the expense I have incurred, I can safely apeal to the above statement, with an assurance that no manure has been put on the land, nor no other course adopted but as above stated. The experiment of lime and salt, it will be observed, was on 3 acres only; its effects will be ascertained by the clover of this year.

All the expenses I have incurred since 1826 are fully met by the profits of the crops. It therefore results, that with the exception of the fences and $6,50 for salt and lime, the extra, chargeable on the soil for the first year is $74. It is useless to add, the public will judge for themselves. I have brought the subject fairly before them, and earnestly invite experiments, and less attention to lumber, the bane of agriculture.

From the Middleton Sentinel.

SHAKER BARN.

Mr Starr—I hand you for the amusement and information of the practical farmer, a description which I have verbally received from a friend of mine, living in that vicinity, of a large barn built the last season, in the town of Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass. by the family of Shakers located in that town. It is possible, that in some points, the dimensions may be inaccurate; but you may rely that they are materially correct. Both the size and form are probably unfit for common purposes—very few farmers would wish to collect so much forage and manure, or have so much stock in one place; but all who have any experience in the business, will agree that there is much ingenuity and convenience in the design, for a large establishment.

The barn is built on ground inclining southwardly, in a perfect circle, and is ninety feet in diameter, across it from side to side. The walls are stone, 22 feet in height, of suitable thickness, and laid in lime or well pointed on each side. Round the barn, on the inner side, are stables forming a circle; the manger within and suitable places over it to throw or feed down the hay; the stable and manger occupy about twelve feet, and are eight feet high; the stables open too and from several different barn yards, in order to make as many and such divisions of their stock as they have thought proper. The covering of the stables from the barn floor, which also extend round the barn. There is but one large door way for entrance with teams and loads; this is from the northern side, from an offset or causeway, 8 feet above the base, and of course fourteen feet below the eaves. The cart or wagon that enters, with a load, makes the whole circuit of the floor and after unloading comes out at the same door; thus eight or ten teams with their loads can occupy the floor at one time, in unloading, and not hinder each other. Within this circle of stables and barn floor is an area or *bay*, as it is usually called which is filled with hay, &c, which must be over sixty feet diameter. This is pitched in and on from any side or place most convenient, or where wanted.

The roof comes to a point at the centre, and sheds off the rain all round, something similar to an umbrella. It is supported from the inner circle of the barn floor. The roof boards are laid up and down, which by a transverse sawing of the log were all brought to a point, and then shingled round in the usual mode. M.

Swamp Mud.—Were farmers to pay more attention to draining their low lands, they would find it much to their interest. Separate from the advantage of rendering their low lands dry and productive, much manure of the first quality might be taken from the ditches, and when spread upon fallows and other uplands under tillage, would well repay all the expense of ditching. Many seem to entertain the idea, that nothing is worth carting or spreading as manure, unless it has been collected in the barn yard, or is the excrement of animals.

All vegetable matter undergoing decompositon furnishes food for growing plants, and may be applied as manures. In short, anything, whether vegetable or animal substance, which on being mixed with a soil under cultivation, and which inincreases the growth of plants cultivated in such soil, is termed manure. Different soils require different substances to be applied, in order to facilitate the growth of plants; thus light sandy soils which are too loose to retain moisture are greatly benefited by the application of clay; and such earths as are comparatively too retentive of moisture, are greatly altered for the better, by mixing with them a portion of sand, so that whatever be the soil which requires ditching, the earth removed may be carted to a different soil, and be applied as a manure. There are on some farms small swamps or depressions, in which vegetable matter collects, and which cannot without considerable expense be drained; these frequently become dry during summer, when large quantities of manure might be taken out of them. Good farmers will look carefully to those things, but some that are new in the profession, may not be aware of the importance of such deposits, and a hint from us may not be considered amiss.—*Genesee Farmer.*

VEGETABLE LIFE.

The first point that should engage the attention of the enlightened agriculturist, is to ascertain the nature and situation of those minute vessels by which plants absorb water from the soil and the atmosphere, and by which these principles are modified and circulated to every part of the vegetable, and are converted into the plant itself. So minute are these vessels, that even microscopic observation has not been able to detect all their intricacies. But their general structure and arrangement have been ascertained.—And it is found that they bear a most striking analogy to those vessels of animals by which nutriment is conveyed, in ceaseless circulation to every part of the system. In every plant we find one set of small vessels, running from the roots to the extremities, through which the sap ascends, while in its progress it is undergoing those changes that will fit it for becoming a part of the vegetable.—These vessels resemble the arteries in the animal system. When the sap is thus conveyed to the leaves and other extremities of the plant, it there comes in contact with the atmosphero, gives off its redundancies, and absorbs water, and perhaps other principles essential to the plant. The leaves of plants, therefore, perform nearly the same functions as the lungs of animals. A second set of vessels, exterior to the first and mostly confined to the bark, now conveys the food of the plant, thus prepared, to every part that needs nourishment; even to the very roots from which it proceeded. These vessels correspond to the veins. Other vessels are found in plants, corresponding, probably, to those similarly situated in the animal system; yet too complicated for explanation on this occasion. Suffice it to mention, that in vegetable, as well as in animal economy we find the principle of life—itself inscrutable—modifying and controling every operation and keeping the wonderful machinery in ceaseless play.—*Hitchcock's Address.*

SYMPTOMS AND PROGRESS OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.

In the first stage of the rot, the sheep is in the frequent habit of rubbing the upper lip against the fold, or its own fore legs, or any hard substance; also of drinking a greater quantity of water when at the sheepfold than those that are sound, and showing a disposition rather to lick off the moisture from, than to crop the grass. In the second stage, the lips, nostrils and throat become swollen; the animal is feverish, insatiably thirsty, and almost incessantly visited by a sort of dry cough. In the third and last stage, the eyes become sunken; the eyeveins, small, discolored and nearly bloodless, the eye-balls, livid and dim, with whites exceeding pale, the burrs of the ears swollen, and free from wax; the liver, lights, and throat ulcerated; and the passage of respiration being stopped, the animal is suffocated. 'I was led to this experience,' says the writer, 'when very young in business, by an old shepherd who had been more than forty years upon the farm. Pointing to a sheep rubbing its lip against the fold, and acting otherwise in the manner above described. That sheep, master, said he is touched with the rot. The best thing I can recommend you to do with him is, to take him home before he is too far gone, give him some ground oats, and make him tidydish meat and kill him.' I did so, as sheep will thrive upon oats for some time after they are first affected; and when the sheep was opened, I discovered that the liver was full of things resembling plaice, and its lights just beginning to become ulcerated. The next sheep I found in the first stage as above mentioned, I suffered, by way of experiment, to take its chance, and it died, by suffocation in the third stage, as above stated, which was the result of *at least* a dozen experiments.'—*N. Y. Memoirs.*

SILK FILATURE.

We have been gratified with seeing the progress of the silk culture in this neighborhood. Mr Cobb has the silk reeled with great evenness in his own family; and several families in the neighborhood have been engaged in rearing silk worms for him this season, and as he reels all that comes, to advantage, it is probable that this useful branch of industry will be rapidly extended. We understand that when Mr C. buys the cocoons he pays from 25 to 50 cts. per pound—and that the silk as it comes from the reel fetches from 4 to 6s. per pound. Mr C. has in press a manual on the culture of silk which is to be distributed to each of the towns in the Commonwealth, at the public expense. This manual is calculated to give plain practical directions on the subject so that a person who never saw a silk worm may take it up and with proper attention may proceed in the business with advantage. He has lately introduced to his garden from New York the morus multicaulis—a kind of mulberry tree bearing leaves one foot in length, and which is said to be superior to all others for the nursing of the silk-worm, and which he recommends to general cultivation in the State of Massachusetts. We saw at Mr C.'s house five varieties of the cocoon. It is said that the large white cocoon, of the French insect is the most rich and ought to be preferred by the cultivator, on account of its being best for white silk; of the small Chinese worm, from four to five crops can be raised in a season. Mr C. has himself these worms now which three weeks since were in the chrysales of the cocoon—the moth having eaten out, deposited her eggs and the eggs having hatched, the worms are now eating the leaves, and the whole has been done in the short space of three weeks. Mr C. obtained this variety of the insect from Baltimore.—*Dedham Politician.*

HIGH CULTIVATION.

It is not an uncommon complaint among farmers 'that the times are hard.' Is it wonderful that with some they are so? They are 'hard' because their crops are small, because they fail to bestow the proper cultivation upon them. Concentrated action is efficient action; and it is this only which gives large agricultural results. But to this an obstacle presents itself nearly insurmountable. Our farms are in general too extensive, and the labor of the farmer is spread over too extended a surface. And yet, instead of selling a single acre, most of our farmers covet many more. If farmers however, would thrive, they must change their policy; they must concentrate their labor; they must give to few acres the care, now usually bestowed on many; and if necessary to this, they must diminish their farms. Many an acre of corn, and many of rye now yield only 10 or 12 bushels and even less. Many an acre is mowed, whose burden—if it may be called a burden—amounts to scarcely half a ton. How much wiser—how much more grateful, to give to these acres a proper cultivation and gather bushels for pecks, and nearer tons for hundreds! This, I conceive, is, at present, the great error of our farmers generally. They adopt a diffusive, desultory mode of operation, which keeps their lands poor, and themselves poor also. The only method by which the benefits of a thrifty, productive husbandry can be enjoyed, is to change the present system for one more compressed and more vigorous. It should be written on every farm house, and in the centre of every lot, as a memento to its occupier—'*Till but little, and till thoroughly.*'—*Rev. Mr Goodrich.*

It has been justly said of the Farmer's occupation, that it involves as much skill, as much interest, and as much honor, as any object within the range of the attention, or the action of man. It was certainly man's first employment, and without doubt, the happiest in which he can be engaged. True he labors hard, and by the sweat of his brow earns his bread; and this is common to most avocations into which manual labor enters. But then he has his season of enjoyment, and is at all times relieved from the responsibility, anxiety, and the risk of the merchant, or the intense application and fearful solicitude of the professional man. The occupation of agriculture being more steady and less liable to the fluctuations experienced in almost every other vocation, more especially to those immediately dependent on commerce, tends to a more regular, simple, and consequently, to a more moral life. It is this favorable tendency of their habits and mode of living, which has entitled the yeomanry to that polititical importance, which attaches to them in almost every other, but more particularly in this country—our government being founded on equality of right, and our institutions recognising equity as the rule of conduct. The yeomanry were the instruments by which our Independence was achieved—from their bosoms the republican spirit was transfused into our political institutions—and with them by whomever assailed will rest the defence of those privileges civil and religious, which we now so eminently enjoy—on their honesty, intelligence and firmness we may always rely to perpetuate the enjoyment of these privileges.—*Bost. Pat.*

PEACH TREES.

The observation in your 40th member, that peach trees in a pasture not tilled, are in a healthy and sound state, while those in the gardens and cultivated fields have decayed, appears to be confirmed by the following facts. In a door yard which has been uncultivated for eighteen years past (well covered with blue or shear grass, trodden hard) are six peach trees that were planted in 1809, in a healthy sound state, that have always produced remarkably well. About 20 rods from this yard, there is an orchard of peach trees that was planted the same season, has been well tilled, and every possible care taken to preserve the trees from worms, notwithstanding which, the present trees are the third generation, the first two being entirely gone. On the margin of this orchard, in the worm of the fence, are two peach trees of the first planting, in fine condition are now full of fruit. The ground about the roots is well sodded and has been so ever since they were planted. On a pasture lot with a different exposure, there are eight trees of the same age in good health. The ground has not been ploughed for twenty years. What is still more remarkable, the trees in grass ground have produced fruit in several seasons that those on tilled ground were killed by the frost. You will perhaps be surprised to learn, that I have nursed the trees in the orchard with great care, pursuing the different methods recommended to protect them from injury, without profiting by a daily view of these circumstances; yet such is the fact, in it is a striking proof of our inaptitude to appreciate the operation of nature. I shall not pretend to theorize on these phenomena, but the inference appears natural that we may have over-doctored the trees, as is sometimes the case with a learned profession in curing diseases incident to human nature. It is not improbable that the remedy has been worse than the disease—*Western Tiller*

Strength diminished by Alcohol—The acquisition of strength is found to be only temporary; dulness, both of the passions and intellect succeeds, together with a diminution of the muscular power; a tendency to sleep ensues; and it is seen that the subsequent exhaustion is in reality proportionate to the previous excitement; in short, that the drinker, instead of *increasing*, has only *used up* his vital powers, and is now weaker than before.—Hence it is that, although spiritous liquors create a temporary energy, which may, under some circumstances, possibly enable him who drinks them to accomplish more than at another period, yet the reverse is the case in the long run; and, both as regards a consecutive series of daily labor, and the prolongation of life, alcoholic drinks are a real disadvantage. The experience of all those who have employed numerous workmen, and who have made comparative trials, is decidedly confirmatory of what we here allege. In mechanical strength, in the capability of enduring hardships and fatigue, in the force and clearness of the intellectual powers, the intemperate can stand no comparison with individuals endowed with the same natural advantages, who abstain totally from the use of ardent spirits.—*Philadelphia Med. Society Report.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1831.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

Mowing ground.—There are but few objects connected with the management of a farm of more importance than that of obtaining good crops of rouen, after math, or second crops of grass. If your mowing land is in such good condition that you can hope to obtain a second crop, be careful to keep it from the intrusion of cattle, sheep and horses, for rouen in the winter and spring is very valuable for ewes, young lambs, cows and calves &c.

A writer in *Hunters' Georgical Essays*, recommends manuring mowing ground immediately after haying, and especially if a second crop is expected. In such case, some part of the fertilizing qualities of the manure will be lost by its being exposed to a burning sun, but the manure, when first applied, will protect the roots of the grass, and as soon as the grass has grown a little its tops will protect the manure: so that on the whole this application may not be unprofitable. Composts composed in part of loam or rich earth, are supposed to be better for manuring grass land than unmixed stable or barn yard manure; because such composts are less liable to be deprived of their fertilizing qualities by the sun, air and violent rains. Whenever manure of any kind is applied to grass land it should be spread as evenly as possible and a bush harrow should be drawn over the surface, which will break the small lumps remaining in the manure, and bring it closer to the roots of the grass. Or as Dr Deane directed, 'when the land becomes bound or mossy, so as to diminish the growth of the grass, if it be not convenient for the farmer to break it up, it should be cut or scarified by a spiked roller; or if the farmer does not possess this, by a heavy loaded harrow, when the ground is softened by rains, or by the coming out of the frost. Then dressed with some short rotten manure, suited to the soil; bushed, and a roller passed over it. There is no danger of destroying the roots of the grass by this operation. Though they are broken they will be speedily renewed, new offsets will be more plentifully formed, and the crops will rise with renewed vigor.'

Hay.—It is to be apprehended that much hay, the present season has been placed in stacks or mows without being thoroughly dried. The following extract from *Young's Calendar* may afford a useful hint in such cases. 'Mr Ducket's method of trying the heat of his hay stacks well deserves noting. He thrusts a scaffold bolt, or other stout and long iron bolt into a hay stack [or mow] to give an easy admission to a gun rod, with a strong worm at the end of it, with which he screws out a sample, and discovers not only the heat, but state of the hay; if the stack [or mow] wants air, he makes many of these holes, which give vent to the heat, and answer the purpose of a chimney.'

Weeds.—Be careful not to permit any weeds to ripen their seeds on your lands. If you have not leisure to dig them up by the roots you may cut them off with a scythe or a sickle before their seeds are sufficiently grown to vegetate. If the seeds of pernicious plants are never suffered to become ripe you will be sure eventually to destroy them. Even the Canada thistle, which is very hard to subdue, will eventually disappear if you cut it down often enough to prevent its seeds from coming to maturity for several years in succession.

Seeds.—Select the ripest and best seeds from such plants as are most forward and vigorous, and you will improve your *breed* of vegetables, in a manner similar to that by which the breeds of animals are improved by the celebrated European breeders of cattle. New and improved kinds of wheat, peas, beans &c, &c, have been introduced by observing among growing crops some individual stalks, pods, ears, &c, which were distinguishable from the rest by a greater degree of health, luxuriance, productiveness, earliness, or some other peculiarity; gathering and preserving them exclusively for seed till sufficiently multiplied for propagation on a large scale.

Soiling.—This is a term applied to the practice of feeding domestic animals on new mown grass, or other green crops, in racks, yards, stables &c. Lorain says of this mode of farm management that 'The farm yard manure acquired by soiling, and that introduced by the roots of the grasses, create in the course of a single round of crops, such an immense improvement in the soil, that after the hay harvest commences, (which is great in consequence of the grass saved by this practice,) an almost perpetual harvest ensues until the corn is cribbed.

'Each crop is heavy in proportion to the ground occupied by it. The labor greatly exceeds what would readily be imagined by those who have not observed the practice; still it may or ought to be partially introduced; especially by wealthy farmers, who have many workers in their own families. Also by those who have but little land in proportion to the labor they can readily obtain from their children, &c.

'It should, however, be remembered, that success is not to be expected, unless a full supply of green grasses, proper for this purpose, have been provided. Also, the very great trouble and perplexity occasioned by red clover, in consequence of the cattle and horses being salivated by the second and third crops of this grass.

'Every farmer should soil his working cattle and horses, whether he may or may not enter into the general practice of soiling. A very small extent of ground will be sufficient for this purpose. This may lie so near to his barn, that the trouble will be little more, if as much, as going to the pastures after them. The grass and rich dung saved by this practice will be very valuable to him.

'Notwithstanding the great advantages that may be derived from soiling, it would seem that it cannot be generally practised even in the populous parts of this country. The quantity of cleared ground is more than double as much as the population is capable of cultivating properly, without introducing the additional labor which would be required if soiling were generally practised.'

VINES WELL CULTIVATED.

We were induced by report, which spoke very highly of a Garden and Greenhouse owned by Mr Lemist, of Roxbury, to spend an hour in visiting the establishment; and found our expectations more than realized.

The grounds are beautifully situated, forming natural terraces, rising one above another, to an eminence, from which we have a fine view of Boston, the harbor, and the adjacent country. The premises were ornamented with flowers of many hues, and species, young fruit trees, and many rare and curious plants, both natives and exotics.

We were particularly pleased with the forcing house for grapes, which though of recent construction is already teeming with the abundant and delicious products of judicious cultivation. The structure, we should suppose, was about 60 feet long, and from 12 to 15 feet wide, with a sloping glass roof facing to the southeast. The vines were planted in a trench, outside of the southern wall, through which they were introduced into the inclosure, and supported under the roof. The grapes surpassed anything we have ever seen of the kind, both in quantity and apparent quality. The clusters, when ripe, it is supposed will weigh from 1½ to 3½ lbs. each, and that the whole product will not be less than 800 lbs. on less than 700 square feet. A part of the roof, however, is lined with branches of the vines, not yet arrived at a bearing state. The vines are of different sorts, of the best quality and, we believe, all of European origin. The garden, greenhouse, hothouse, forcing-house, &c, are cultivated by Mr Russell, an Englishman, and we think that the product of his skill will give abundant proof that he is a master of his profession.

A Fruitful Vine.—A gentleman informs us that there is growing in the vicinity of Boston a wild vine 21 inches in circumference, 47 paces or 141 feet in length. That its common annual produce has been about 7 bushels of a fine white grape; but this year it has produced but about 92 lbs. in consequence of having been cut away in order to obtain scions for grafting &c.

The Viewing Committee on Farms, of the Hillsborough Co. (N. H.) Agricultural Society, offer the following premiums:

Wheat—For the best field on old ground, not less than one acre, $3—next best $2—next $1.

Corn—For the best field, not less than one acre, $4—next best $3—next $2—next $1.

Oats—Best, not less than one acre, $3—next $2—next 1,50—next $1.

Potatoes—Best, not less than ¾th acre, $3—next $2—next $1,50—next $1.

Rye—Best field on old ground, not less than one acre, $2—next $1.

White Beans—Best field not less than half an acre, $1,25—next 75 cts.

Farms—For the farm most profitably cultivated without regard to size, $4—next $3—next $2.

HAIL STORM.

Mr Fessenden—In haste I give you a few particulars relative to a hail storm, which occurred at this place on Saturday last.

In the morning of the 16th inst. our farmers could behold their promising fields of corn, vines, &c, with much pleasure, anticipating a rich harvest, but at noon the scene was reversed, and their hopes in a great measure blasted, in consequence of the meeting of two clouds nearly over this town accompanied with severe thunder and lightning and torrents of rain and hail. Some of the hail was nearly of the size of a small pullet's egg, and much of it of the size of walnuts. Stripping the leaves of our Indian corn in strings, and causing the leaves of our vines to resemble net

work. Pumpkins and young squashes were much bruised, and other vegetables greatly injured. The lightning struck the Methodist Chapel and set it on fire on the belfry; but through the great exertions of Mr Amos Wheeler, and Mr Benj. Dudley, the fire was put out, though the house was much damaged, particularly the belfry. No wind accompanied this shower; the hail fell perpendicularly, therefore no side glass was broken. I am informed that a barn in Groton was struck by lightning and consumed.

Yours, &c, J. WARREN.

Weston, Ms. July 22, 1831.

Boston and Worcester Rail Road.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Boston and Worcester Rail Road was held in this city on Wednesday last, for the purpose of organizing the company. It appeared that the whole number of shares, 10,000, were subscribed, and that the subscribers present voted to accept the act of incorporation and to establish bye-laws for the government of the company. The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen Directors, viz: George Bond, David Henshaw, Thomas Motley, Henry Williams, Daniel Denney, Joshua Clapp, and Nathan Hale.

BOOKS NOT INFALLIBLE.

Sir H. Davy's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry is a valuable book; and every farmer, who reads ought to have it. But he should not follow it, or any other book, farther than the author follows nature and reason. It may be laid down as a maxim in farming that no practice can be good that is opposed to either. We may all see that favorite systems have such a powerful influence over the mind of man, that they too often cloud his understanding, and reason imperceptibly bends and becomes subservient to them.

Mode of marking Sheep without injury to the wool.—An English writer gives the following. Mark on either side of the *nose* of the sheep, the initials of the owner's name, and on the opposite side any number by which he may choose to designate the particular sheep, by means of a small iron letter or figure about an inch long; which being dipped in common oil colors, mixed with turpentine to dry them more readily, is placed on the part described, will continue until the next shearing season. The process is easy, and will give the animal no pain; the marks cannot be readily obliterated, which is *not* the case with tattooing or cauterizing.

Patent Zinc Milk Pans.

This article which has been introduced into general use among the Pennsylvania and Jersey farmers, and which is found upon trial to be superior to any other pan for the purpose intended, is now offered for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street. From actual experiment it is found that milk deposited in these kind of pans will produce an eighth part more cream, and keep much cooler than in any other way.

July 27.

30 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the detection and conviction of the vile wretch or wretches who have been base enough to break down a large number of young rock maple Trees, set out on the road adjoining his Farm, leading from Dedham turnpike to Brushhill turnpike, for the purpose of shade and ornament. As the vile wretch who could be guilty of such a crime is dangerous to the community, it is hoped that the citizens of Roxbury and Dorchester will be vigilant in endeavoring to detect him, in order that he may be brought to public justice. JEREMIAH HILL.

Boston, July, 1831. July 20.

Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel,

Ten miles from Boston, Six from Salem, and Five from Nahant.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep that delightful Summer retreat, the Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel, which it will be his object to render a genteel and pleasant resort for Boarders, Parties of Pleasure, transient Visitors, &c.

The salubrious qualities of the waters of this celebrated Spring—the beautiful lake, on the borders of which the establishment is situated, abounding with fish of various descriptions, and surrounded with the most wild and romantic scenery—splendid Boats for sailing or fishing—Bathing rooms on the margin of the lake, where the warm or cold bath may at any time be taken—the delightful situation of the House, with its comfortable and well furnished apartments, with the fruit and flower Gardens adjoining, are attractions for those in pursuit of health or pleasure, rarely excelled if equalled in any part of the country.

Every exertion shall be made to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed.

July 20. JAMES W. BARTON.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is $2 a piece, and the price of a single right $5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September. EBENEZER BEARD.

july 6 ep2m

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University delivered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on *the third Wednesday in October.* They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which does honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantages which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be—

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren.
" Chemistry, by Dr Webster.
" Materia Medica, by Dr Bigelow.
" Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Channing.
" Theory and Pracice of Physic and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Boston, June 15, 1831. 6t* july16

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB.

Dedham, July 15th, 1831. 8t July 20.

Wanted,

A young woman from the country, from 18 to 30 years of age, who is neat and faithful, may hear of an excellent situation to do the ordinary work in a small family, (who reside in the country during the summer,) where she will receive good treatment and the highest wages. Also wanted in the same family, a young girl from 14 to 16 years of age, to take care of children. Apply at the Farmer office, 50½ North Market street. July 20.

Ammunition

Of the *best* quality and *lowest prices*, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded 1f Jan.

Lightning Points.

Just received, a further supply of Treble Gilt Lightning Points, and Glass Blocks, which are for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street.

Cultivators and Ploughs. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Expanding Cultivators, Howard's improved Ground Mould Board Ploughs, different sizes. July 20.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russettings,	-	barrel.	none	
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	105 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	-	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	7 25	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	-	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	15	18
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	-	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	-		1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	5 25	5 50
Genesee,	-	"	5 37	5 62
Alexandria,	-	"	4 62	5 00
Baltimore, wharf,	-	"	4 75	4 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-	bushel.	68	70
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	"	63	65
Rye,	-	"	75	78
Barley,	-	"	60	67
Oats,	-	"	36	40
HAY,	-	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	"	9 00	10 00
LIME,	-	cask.	1 00	1 25
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	17 00	18 00
Navy mess.	-	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. I,	-	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top *(northern)*	-	"	50	62
Red Clover, (northern)	-	pound.	10	12
TALLOW, tried,	-	cwt.	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	-	"	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	"	60	63
Merino, half blood,	-	"	56	58
Merino, quarter,	-	"	45	50
Native, washed,	-	"	45	50
Pulled superfine,	-	"	63	65
1st Lamb's,	-	"	58	60
2d, "	-	"	45	47
3d, "	-	"	30	32
1st Spinning,	-	"	50	53

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	"	6	7
whole hogs,		"	5½	7
VEAL,	-	"	6	8
MUTTON,		"	4	8
POULTRY,		"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,		"	12	15
Lump, best,	-	"	13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.	82	84
Indian, retail,	-	"	82	84
POTATOES,	-	"	30	
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—*Monday, July* 25.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 377 Beef Cattle; 16 Cows and Calves, 1784 Sheep. 55 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—Cattle went off rather slow and at reduced prices, particularly on thin cattle; we quote from $4 25 to 5 50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed the following sales only: $20, $21, $23, $25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales quick at about last week's prices. We noticed lots at 1 87½, at 2 00, at 2 12½, at 2 25, at 2 33, and at 2 50. A few old sheep were taken at about 3 50.

MISCELLANY.

HINTS FOR HEALTH.

Persons in health should never under any circumstances take medicine. The custom which prevails in some families of administering physic in the spring and fall to prevent the attacks of disease, is preposterous in the extreme. The only sure safeguards are temperance in eating and drinking, and carefully adapting the clothing to the changes of the atmosphere. Persons in the vicinity of contagious disorders, must carefully attend to these prescriptions,and by proper exercise, cheerful recreation and strict regard to cleanliness, preserve the mind in a state of cheerfulness and activity. It is absolutely necessary for those visiting warm climates to abstain entirely from the use of spirituous liquors. The great cause of the mortality among our seamen visiting the West India Ports, may be traced to the prevailing use of liquors, which heat the blood and induce fevers in those warm climates. One sick person only should occupy the same apartment. The bed should be a matrass, in case of fever, in preference to feathers. The room should be well ventilated, the light excluded, and it should be kept in a state of perfect cleanliness. The introduction of visiters, in a sick chamber should always be avoided as the air becomes vitiated and unfit for respiration, and their presence and conversation, are apt to disturb the patient. The room of the sick should always be kept quiet and free as possible from all noise and talking.—*Catechism of Health.*

From Basil Hall's Voyages and Travels.

From what I saw of Madeira during many visits at different seasons of the year, I had long been of opinion, that this delightful island formed one of the best, if not the very best places in which a consumptive patient might hope to find a cure—or rather, to which a person having a consumptive tendency might resort in hopes of preventing the fatal access of a disease which, at certain stages is but too well known to be beyond the reach either of climate or medical skill. I was not aware, however, till lately, how completely this idea of the superior advantages of Madeira was borne out by the opinion of the best qualified professional men, especially by Dr James Clark, whose very interesting work, on the Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Chronic Diseases, may be consulted with great advantage on this subject.

One poor passenger's case was precisely one of those which, had this work been published twenty years sooner, would never have been referred to Madeira for a cure. Of comforts, indeed, she had no want; for she was received into the house of one of those splendid persons, the great English Madeira merchants, who, with a sort of oriental hospitality and luxury, in character with their happy climate, used to fling their doors wide open to receive strangers coming to the island. In those days, there was great difficulty in procuring good lodgings; but I am told that accommodations for families or for single persons, may now be hired by those who have not the advantage of such introductions, or who are unwilling to encumber these most hospitable of men with the anxious companionship of invaiids.

Most, if not all the merchants have two houses—one, of course, in the city, where their business is transacted—another lying beyond the noise and bustle of the Port. Many of these gentlemen reside occasionally at their country, seats, the side of the mountain which takes its rise from the beach at the town of Funchal, and rises with a steep face to the height of many thousands of feet above the sea. The upper parts of all are so lofty, that no vegetation finds root upon them;—and although there be no coating of perpetual snow, I believe ice may be found, at all seasons, in the crevices which surround the well known Caldeira, cauldron or crater, near the summit. Be this as it may, I am sure that by going up the hill or coming down it, a range of many degrees of the thermometer may be commanded. So that, if the taste of an infirm person, or the peculiarities of his complaint. equire a heat of 60° or 70°, he may live as long as i. pleases in a climate that is best suited to his recovery.

The medical gentlemen resident on the spot, reprobate in strong terms the inutility, not to say cruelty, of sending our patients in the advanced stages of consumption. 'Generally speaking,' observes Dr Renton of Madeira, as quoted by Dr Clark, 'the poor patient himself has nothing to do with the arrangements; and it is principally in obedience to medical advice that he undertakes a voyage productive of nothing but mischief and disappointment. So uniform is the result of this practice, that the annual importation of invalids from England is thought a fit subject for ridicule, amongst the boatmen, on landing these unfortunates on their island. 'La vai mais hum Inglez á Laranjeira'—'there goes another Englishman to the Orange tree,'—such being the name of the burying ground of the Protestants.'

Dr Clark gives a table, from which it appears, that of 47 cases of confirmed consumption, no fewer than 32 died within six months after their arrival at Madeira; while out of 35 cases of incipient consumption, or of those wherein there was merely reason to dread this disease, 26 were cured, or, at all events they left the island much improved.

The same authority, Dr Renton, long a resident at the island in question, further remarks, that 'when consumption has proceeded to any considerable extent, he should consider it the duty of a medical attendant not only not to advise the adoption of such a measure, but most earnestly to dissuade from it those who, from hearsay evidence of the recovery of persons in circumstances similar to their own, may feel disposed to fly to it as a last resource.

Madame de Genlis relates the following anecdote of her residence in Berlin:

'My saloon had two doors: one opening into my chamber, and the other conducting to a private staircase descending to the court; on the platform of this staircase was a door opposite to mine, belonging to the apartments of an emigrant. This man was of a savage disposition, and never saw any one in his house. Some one had given me two pots of beautiful hyacinths; at night I placed them on this platform between my neighbor's door and my own. In the morning I went to take them again, and had the disagreeable surprise to see my beautiful hyacinths cut into pieces, and scattered around the pots which held them; I easily guessed that my neighbor was the author of the deed, who had been excited to it, doubtless, notwithstanding his French politeness, by the libels, which were published against me. Not wishing the affair to be known, I did not ask more flowers of the persons who had given me these; but directed a servant to buy me some. Having placed these in the pots, I attached to them a slip of paper, on which I wrote these words—'*Destroy my works if you will, but respect the works of God.*' At night I placed them on the platform—in the morning I went with eagerness to see what had been their fate, I saw with great pleasure that some one had been content with simply watering them; I carried them immediately into the saloon, and placing them on the table, perceived that there were attached to them two silk strings, each having a charming cornelian ring. The emigrant, apparently knew, that I was then making a collection of *bbijouterie*, and wished to repair his wrong in this manner. I was much touched with this proceeding, which divested me of all rancor.'

A Fairy land or new El Dorado.—The streams in the Huron country, says the Rochester Advertiser glide over pebbles of cornelian, topaz, jasper, agate, opal and quartz and are as pure as crystal. They are cool enough for drinking in the hottest day in August. The great lead-mines are in the southern parts of this district. They have been wrought but three years, by comparatively few persons, and under every possible disadvantage; yet nearly thirty million pounds of lead have been made there. Only about a mile square of surface has yet been opened, and from this thirty million pounds more might be extracted without opening a new mine. The whole of the lead district occupies a surface one hundred miles square including, however, a district of copper ore about twenty miles long, and four or five broad. The climate is fine and pure, and the soil of the prairies is admirable for grain. Among the curiosities is a sort of *vegetable compass*, the 'rosin weed,' from the positions of whose leaves it is said that the north and south points can be ascertained.

Ferocity of the Panther.—An instance of unparalleled ferocity in this frightful animal, occurred a short time past in the upper part of the country. The circumstances, as we learn them are these:—A gentleman, with three negro men and several large dogs happening to be in the woods, discovered the carcass of a deer, concluded to take a part of it in order to feed the dogs. Having done so, and being on their way home, they were surprised at the approach and ferocious attack of a panther. Being unarmed,the combat liked to have been fatal to some of the negroes; but at length victory declared in favor of the gentleman and his valiant army, and they left the common enemy on the field of battle supposed to be dead. The next morning they returned,with a view of depriving their fallen enemy of his skin, and exhibiting it as a trophy of their victory; but to their astonishment the panther was absent.—The dogs soon after took his track, and in a short time overtook him, when the wily foe, regardless of his less noble pursuers, immediately attacked the men; but they being armed, succeeded, after a desperate engagement, in conquering him a second time and lest he might again resuscitate, they took the precaution of depriving him of his hide.—*Benton Mississippian.*

Longevity.—Belsham's Chronology informs us that 21 persons who had attained the age of 130, and upwards, died between the years 1790, and 1826; of these, one was aged 166. In the same period 86 had attained the age of 120, and not 130. The number who attained the age of 110, and not 120, was 29 in the same space. And those who died after the age of 100 and not 110, was 24 within the period. Of the whole number recorded, 64 were natives of England, 23 of Ireland, and 12 of Russia!—Doubtless, many more have died after the age of 100, but no more have had their names recorded.

True prudence is to see from the commencement of an affair what will be the end of it.

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